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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Hon. William M. Evarts has ar dived in London. - The contemplated Irish demonstration in Hyde Park, London, was postponed at the instance of Mr. Parnell. —— The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia is ashore near the Mull of Kantyre, Scotland. === The Hamburg Convention reduces the extent of territory which is enjoy free port privileges. === The French Cabinet was defeated yesterday in the Senate on a motion regarding the substitution of lay nurses for Bisters of Charity.

DOMESTIC.-The Legislature met last evening ; adjournment an attempt was made by the Conkling men to hold a cancas: only thirty-six persons present ; it is believed that the Administration men form a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. == The Fortune Bay Claims dispute has been settled. = Decoration Day was observed generally throughout the country. = An accident occurred, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday, to a passenger train on the Pennsylrania Railroad, by which several persons were killed and others wounded. ___ The Discount and Deposit Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., made an assignment yesterday. === The American Institute of Engineers met vesterday at Staunton, Va. A. C. Schaefer, a Baltimore cotton broker, has shot himself. === The first annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen was held at Boston,

Pesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Decoration Day was generally and enthusiastically observed. = The season was opened at Jerome Park. ____ Many contests in rachting, rowing and athletic sports took place in this city, Newark and Jersey City. - There were several cases of sunstroke, === Few politi-cians were in the city. === Lieu enant-Commander Gorringe will not accept the position of Commissioner of Street-Cleaning.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in-Bicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibility of cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday Lighest, 90°; lowest, 65°; average, 74%.

It is safe to predict that the new Senators from this State, whoever they may be, will not try to boss the President and their fellow-Benators, and will not resign in a fit of anger when they cannot have their own way.

Readers interested in the progress of surgical science will acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Kasson, ex-Minister to Austria, for the Interesting report of Professor Billroth on the remedal of a cancerous formation in the stomach of a woman, which we publish on another page. The operation was one of the most daring in the annals of surgery, and was antirely successful.

A fatal accident on the Pennsylvania Road, between New-York and Philadelphia, occurring through the carelessness of a switchtender, will create all the more comment from the fact that the road has an excellent reputation for careful management. Yesterday an open switch near Trenton caused an express train to plunge from the track while running at full speed. One passenger was killed and many were seriously injured.

The friends of the Administration in the Legislature have wisely refrained thus far from discussing the merits of candidates who may be brought forward by them for the two Senatorial seats. The first business in hand is evidently to defeat the scheme for insulting the Republican sentiment of the State by reelecting Messrs. Conkling and Platt. That realt once accomplished, there will be no difficulty in agreeing upon two gentlemen who will worthily represent the greatest constituency in the sisterhood of States.

The season of national assemblies, conventions and "congresses" is in full blast. All sorts of people, representing all sorts of beliefs, recreations and business interests, rally in all sorts of places to report progress, make acquaintances and have a good time. Among none can compete in novelty with that of the bicycle riders who assembled in Boston yesterday and formed a procession with 800 riders in line. New-England seems to be the stronghold of the velocipede. In city streets and in country roads the fleeting apparition of the young man, perched high up above a pair of wheels, and bowling along at a tremendous pace, is so frequent in that section as no longer to attract attention.

Decoration Day has come to rank with Inde pendence Day as a National holiday consecrated to natriotic sentiments and observances. One nemorates the birth of the Republic, the other its preservation. As time goes on and the memory of the individual heroes who fell in the struggle for the Union fades from the mind of the living, Decoration Day will lose more of its solemnity and take on a brighter aspect. Instead of mourning for the dead there will be rejoicing over the grandeur and ngth of the Nation they saved from divition and death. Something of this tendency will not be fully developed until the generation which experienced the bitterness, sorrow and personal bereavement caused by the rebellion has passed away. Meanwhile we can feel a satisfaction in the general and reverent observance of the day, indicating as it does a healthful state of patriotic feeling.

Mr. Conkling's strength, or rather his feebleness, was unmasked yesterday. A dispatch from our special correspondent sent early in the evening predicted that the number of members of the two houses supporting him and Mr. Platt would not exceed thirty-six. Later a call for a caucus was sprung by Speaker Sharpe to the general surprise of all not in the secret. The call was signed by the Assembly Committee only, and had therefore no claim to consideration in the Senate, but the whole body of Conklingites attended, irrespective of the branch to which they belonged. A count revealed the fact that there were eight Senators present and twenty-eight Assemblymen, making thirty-six in all, and exactly verifying our correspondent's estimate. Thus it appears that out of 106 Republicans in the Legislature a week's personal canvass of the two ex-Senators, aided by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House and a large force of able politicians only resulted in securing the pitiful minority of thirty-six men who are willing to be identified with the Conkling movement. This is indeed a miscrable failure. The two runaways from the Senate who saw themselves in imagination returning crowned with the laurels of victory and "vindication ' find themselves only the impotent chiefs of a petty faction. Will they now retire? Nothing but disaster to the Republican party can result from their continuing in the field. We trust that among the thirty-six members who attended the rump caucus there are a number of sensible and patriotic men, who, baying done their full duty in the way of allegiance to their late chief, will now insist that he and his colleague take themselves out of the way and cease to disturb the harmony of the party.

HOME QUESTIONS. To-day the Legislature will begin to ballot for two United States Senators. Why? For what good reason has this State been left unrepresented in the Senate, after its seats in that body had been lawfully filled for years to come? A prolonged struggle, which was watched with the deepest interest throughout the land, had resulted in securing for the Republicans a bare majority in the Senate, but the two Senators from New-York deserted their posts, abandoned their associates, threw aside the high trusts connded to them by the State. and came home to demand a reelection! What good reason can be given for the double resignation by which a Republican majority is supplanted by a Democratic majority in the Senate; by which needed legislation at Albany is arrested, and a tedious labor is thrown upon the Legislature; by which the State is plunged into a political contest of great bitterness, out of which the Democrats hope to obtain control of the State Government ! Is there any decent reason for this abandonment of such a trust, under circumstances so peculiar ?

Mr. Conkling had no occasion nor right to resign, if he felt that he truly represented the people of the State, and would be reelected. In that case it was wanton trifling with a great trust to seek a paltry personal triumph at the cost of serious evil to his State, his Party and his Country. Yet all know that he did expect immediate and triumphant reelection. Whether the people approved or not, he expected and intended that the power of his political machinery would overthrow all opposition. He mistook the character of the Legislature and the temper of the people. His friends now sadly confess and Mr. Conkling himself fee's, that his course was a mistake. But when a man is wantonly trifling with great public interests, and seeking private satisfaction, a mistake then is no less than a crime. Nor can Mr. Conkling escape this censure. If he did not expect a reelection, it was sheer treachery to his party to attempt its disruption by becoming a candidate. If he did not feel that the people would sustain ! it is sheer betrayal of his State to keep it unrepresented, when he refuses to do its will, by his struggle for a personal triumph over popular opposition. Upon any view of his course he

It is said by his friends that he could not brook a personal affront without vindication. This excuse will not serve. There was no personal affront to Mr. Conkling in the decision of nearly every Republican Senator to confirm the appointment of a worthy citizen of this State Mr. Conkling did not resign because the President had nominated, but because the Senate was about to confirm that nomination. If he has the idea that he has any right to dictate to the President as to nominations, or that one Senator has a right to dictate to the Senate as to confirmations, it is time for the State to send somebody with a better conception of Scnatorial rights and duties. Nor is it possible to treat otherwise than with contempt the pretence that a man can "vindicate" himself by extorting a reelection to a great trust which he wantonly abandons. If Mr. Conkling had remained calmly at Washington, awaiting the free verdiet of a free State, a reelection with substantial unanimity might have had some meaning. But after the dead-lift of a personal canvass. more urgent, beseeching and humiliating than he lias ever vet been obliged to make, before a Legislature believed by him to be ready to crawl at his feet, success could bring no salve for wounded vanity, and victory would not efface dishonor.

. The truth is that Mr. Conkling's course admits of no explanation that does not involve disgrace, unless it was his deliberate purpose to disrupt the Republican party, and to build up a new organization with himself as its leader. If that was his intent, all his acts thus far have been in harmony therewith. Having that intent, he had reason to resign a trust conferred by the Republican party, and to seek a new commission in avowed hostility to the Administration. If that was his plan, he had a right to remain in the field as a candidate after it became plain that his doing so would tend to break up the Republican party. His willingness to prevent any election this year, and to carry the contest into the elections next fall. would be intelligible on the theory that he means to appeal directly to the people on a new platform and as the head of a new party. Only, in that case, two questions come home to Republican members who have hitherto favored Mr. Conkling:

I. Do those members want to destroy the Republican party and to build up a new one? Are they ready to break up a party which has so, do their constituents approve, and have those members any right to use for such a purpose, even in a single vote, power intrusted to them as Republicans? The honest course for them is to resign, and let their constituents decide whether they want a new party.

II. Has Mr. Conkling deserved respect as a man of honor and courage? If he has the purpose mentioned, he has falsely represented his shown in the ceremonies yesterday, but it position to the Legislature. He has sought over the wires that there would be a break for I tion influence. Second, this gentleman, who

support as a true Republican. He has pretended, or suffered his friends openly to pretend, that he intends no harm to the Republican party and has no hostility to the Administration. This pretence, in the face of Mr. Conkling's savage personal attack upon the President in his letter of resignation, with its imputations of bad faith and falsehood, has excited just surprise. Is it part of a dishonorable attempt to obtain by false pretences Republican help in a scheme to break up the Republican party ! If so, Mr. Conkling's lack of manliness and honor makes him unfit for the leadership of any party, new or old. If not, he must be held responsible as a Republican for his abandonment of a great trust commifted to him by the party. He must be censured for sacrificing vast public interests, in order to obtain a small private triumph. And even in that light he must be credited with one of those blunders for which there is no excuse and can be no expintion.

FRANCE AND HER CRITICS.

One of the most curious bits of byplay in connection with the seizure of Tunis has been the resentment which foreign criticism has excited ment from the English press has been met by a fusillade of abuse and reproaches from the Paris newspapers. So conservative a journal as the Française tells the censors across the Channel that their display of temper is really too impertinent. "To hear England cry 'Shocking! Shocking! like an old maid, one might suppose that her hands had never clutched any "thing yet!" A more radical journal cannot understand why a nation that has filched Cyprus, dispossessed all the Indian princes in succession, and taken violent possession of the lands of Protestant colonists in the Transvaal. should be indignant because France has secured

one whit more disingenuous than the author of

lomacy was for many years little more than a the Powers hanted in pairs-now France and Italy, or Austria and Prussia, and again Prussia and Russia, or Prussia and Italy—and England has remained outside the circle an indifferent spectator. At the Congress of Berlin the game was changed. The Ottoman Empire was regarded as a loosely made grabbag, into which everyone's arm could be thefist at pleasure. Russia, whose hand had already gone to the bottom and nearly upset the bag, was allowed to keep all that she had seized, save only a fringe of Southern Bulgaria. Austria, being entreated to try her buck, was easily induced to take Bosnia. Great Britain had already drawn a prize in the dark, and now flaunted it in the face of Rossia. As the game went on Lord Salisbury seems to have entered so heartily into the sport that he was unwilling of have anybody go away empty-handed. In this spirit he fairly importanted M. Waddington to add Tunis to Algeria. Indeed, if current rumors in London are to be believed, he went still further and hinted at the occupation of Tripoli as a convenient counterpoise for Italy. These proposals and intrigues do not justify the the secret history is well understood, Britisl moralists cannot with good taste talk much about European obligations and the sanctity of public law.

A CONTRAST,

Many people are inclined to apologize for the unique specimen. There is not another man in public life who is so malignant and wrongheaded. For an illustration of another kind of public man-the sort that bears disappointment like a gentleman and a statesman-look for a moment at the way John Sherman has borne himself during this last eventful year. We prefer to speak of Mr. Sherman because it drives speak of his favorite foe, and because the Maine statesman's inveterate good humor is known of all men.

Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the nomination at Chicago, with a strong, compact body of supporters. He cherished an honerable ambition to be President; he had given proof of high qualities of administration which were a guarantee that he would be a good President done and is doing so much for the country ! If | if elected. But he never for one moment spoke to his most intimate friends and adherents as if his private interests were to be considered before the interests of the party. When the important discussion of the unit rule came up he telegraphed to the gentlemen who were managing his canvass that he wished them to support the principle of district representation without regard to its effect upon his canvass. When, just before the balloting began, a rumor came

Garfield early in the contest, his remark was: "I do not believe the story; but if it were true, I should have no objection. If the time should ever come when I could nominate Garfield by any act of mine, I would do it." The moment the movement for Garfield became defined, Sherman and Blaine telegraphed their supporters to join in it, and when the nominations were made, both of them at the same instant sent their hearty congratulations and assurances of support. The relations of Sherman and Garfield were particularly delicate. and were fully appreciated by the latter. In the midst of his sudden and unprecedented triumph he stood among his Ohio colleagues. all of them pledged like himself to the support of another, and said, with that fresh impulsive ness of spirit which will always keep him a young man if he lives to be a centenarian Now, Moulton, Bateman, all of you, if any of you think we have not all done our best for Sherman, I will decline this nomination at the nor has there been since, the slightest cloud of icolous feeling between Garfield and Sherman, man could do to elect the candidate whom the Convention had preferred before him, and from utterly incomprehensible. After insisting more frank and conscientious in his counsel. no statesman of the party who more fully posesses the confidence and esteem of the President, as there is certainly none who more de-

in that contest. It is the first duty of a fair ling terms with scarcely half his associates, fighter to be good-tempered under punishment, and upon their refusal to take sides

arte accurate, generous and friendly accounts of the condition of things he finds; but the malignant paper which engaged pay him for writing them, and call attention newspaper office crazy enough to imagine such simless and idiotic "malignity" as that I And yet ds is what we find every day in the columns

f leading papers in the South. Would it not be infinitely easier, as a mere andlectual exercise, for these editors to imgine that perhaps the Editor of Tipe Tain-SE desired to give its readers some fresh and rathful information about a part of the country which we are all interested; that for this arpose he sent a man of intelligence, integity and judgment to travel at his lesure brough that region, charging him, by every neans in his power, by observation, by conversation with all classes and conditions of nen, by examining records and by visiting manefacturing establishments, to ascertain the exact condition of things there, and to report it as e found it ? Would it not-in the opinion of any sane person-be sufficient evidence of the good faith of the newspaper and the correspondent that the correspondent wrote such leters and the paper printed them ?

That these Southern Democratic papers reject this simple explanation of the transaction. and invent some other theory of "unscrupulous malignity," shows that in some respects they ill-temper and persistent quarrelsomeness of are not quite sane. Whether it is the bitterness of defeat or the consumption of whiskey way of politicians to quarrel, and that he is no it is hard to say, but they seem unable to comworse than the rest. But the fact is, he is a prehend that there is no room in this vast, busy world of the North for hatred or malignant intention toward any portion of this country. There are no Republicans but wish well to the South. There are no Republican newspapers but are glad to chronicle any progress in that region toward peace, order and prosperity. The fact that they cannot believe in or comprehend these friendly wishes of the Northern people Mr. Conkling and his friends into hysterics to is one of the worst things about their political attitude.

A MARVEL OF INCONSISTENCY.

We learn two very interesting facts concerning ex-Senator Conkling's candidacy from his personal organ. They relate to the grounds upon which his reelection is urged. In the first place, this gentleman having been during his term of political service the paid attorney of some of the largest corporations in the country; having derived more revenue from "bloated monopolies" than any other two or three Senators; and even now demanding, as one of the con-ditions upon which he will consent to save an imperilled country by reentering its service, that he shall have for a colleague an officer of several large corporations, is running as an anti-monopolist, an opponent of corporawas counsel for the claimants in the notorious moiety cases; who has devoted himself more assiduously than other public men to the distribution of Government patronage; who brought one Administration into disrepute by his control of its policy and patronage, and has now antagonized two because he could not have all he wanted, and who has never exerted himself actively upon any other question than that of the offices-is a candidate for reelection in the interests of Civil Service

Senator to hold such contradictory relations would be reckoned slightly inconsistent; but in his case, we presume, it only shows his versatility and power. He seems to be a person to whom no ordinary rules apply. He must be judged by standards of his own. His acts are so impossible to be accounted for upon any settled principle or policy or line of conduct; so set at naught all calculation and baffle all conjecture as to what he means by what he has done or intends to do next, that his devotees have to assume that whatever he does or proposes to do is and must be incomparably wise, because it is so for two months that the welfare of the country demanded that the Republican majority in the Senate should organize that body, he suddeply flings in his resignation and leaves the party in a minority in that body. Going out, he takes with him the colleague whose election a few months before he considered a matter of essential consequence. In less than a week he comes to his constituents as a candidate for reelection, demanding in the most arrogant and offensive manner not only that he himself be returned but that his little colleague, whom he drew in and jerked out, shall be returned with bim. A stickler for the executive prerogative so long as he controlled the President, he denonnees it as usurpation so soon as his absolate control is opposed. A most strennous upleavention awarded to the younger champion | holder of Senatorial "courtesy," had is on speakwith him in a quarrel with the Prestdent he throws up his commission in a a party and preserving ever | dadgeon and leaves them in the lurch.

And now, having precipitated a quarrel upon the party, his friends say that he must be coddled and treated like a spoiled child, and patted on the back for making all this fuss, Having broken with the President and the Senate, upon the ground that his constituents have been insulted through him, he comes assurance. And if his constituents do send him can party of this State is nothing in and of itself; but is simply the unreasoning, unques tioning puppet of Rescoe Conkling.

Mr. Sallivan, the lawyer of Herr Most, in defend against him to ing for inciting his readers to murder mining to murder did not apply to vague newswere guilty, then the works of Shakespeare and evron should be indicted for maiting to tyranneide." Whatever may be the decision of the Court upon The meaningless character of the "not" would have leularly in regard to Shakespeare, who is so far silly in the other direction, and reverences alte a king. Lord Coleridge promptly overruled Mr. Sullivan's other dectrine that the persons whose were entende the protection of the British courts. hey were not so, if a law of Parliament undertook heir protection; nor is it at all certain that Herr doct might not have been indicted at compoun law, upon general grounds of public policy,

THIRDNE EXTRA No. 75, a handsome pamphlet of sixty pages, giving new patterns in knitting and reschet, with neany illustrations, is now on sale at his office, price 20 cents. It contains all the patterns recently printed in the Sunday edition, care fully revised and corrected. It is printed and bound in a neat and convenient shape, and, like its popular predecessors, will be of especial value to ladies at

The fine, "coercing" of Conkling will begin to

What is the obstacle to the election of two Republo an Senators from this State! Roscoe Conkling. That is why filden is a Conkling man.

The Republicans of the State of New-York in overwhelming numbers are against the return of Conk ling and Platt to the Senate. Nobody question this fact. A majority of the Republican members of the Legislatute, representing the clearly expressed wish of their constituents, are opposed to the return of those Senators. The only persons in favor of their return are a few members, whem a sense of past favors holds against their own inclination and he will of their constituents to Mr. Conkling, and a lot of Democratic leaders who wish to see the senators returned because their return will be enators returned because their return will be emercial to the Democratic party. Under these in unstances what would Conking and Flatt of they were good Republicans? Withiraw at once and save what little dignity they have left.

When Samuel J. Tilden favors a certain move sent as good Republican policy, it is a loud call to he Republican party to abandon that movement. The good will of the Great Cipherer is always a

The Vice President has returned to Albany to bby for the Primate. When the public recalls the fact that he was put on the ticket at Chicago to conciliate Conkling it is likely to be impressed with the other fact that every effort of conciliation made in that direction has turned out to be a most expensive investment.

Watch the Republican members of the Legislature and spot every man who votes to continue a deadlock after Conkling's reelection is seen to be hope-... Every such man is voting in the interest of the Democratic party.

The elemangarine anti-monopoly been has collapsed. Thurber did it.

There is a perceptible falling off in the Democratic hilarity. The reason is obvious. The danger of a split in the Republican party is seen to have been exaggerated. Mr. Conkling cannot do much harm after all. He cannot hold his own Legislature sufficiently to reelect himself. If he puts himself outide the party and tries to attack it from the outside he will be entirely harmless. He has chosen a most unfavorable time for his shindy. The country is presperous, and the party is strong and contented. He is the only unhappy Republican who has the

slightest disposition to used the party, and if he ventures any further in his efforts in that direct of he will find himself all alone on the entside.

If Conkling and Tilden would walk through the Delayan House arm-in-arm things would hum. I new party would be born on the spot. Picture that strut and that whisper in conjunction!

Mr. Watterson tells his fellow-Democrate than their policy is to "wait." He is right. That is their best hold. They have been in steady practice at it for twenty years, and they have a good pros pect of unbroken practice for as many more. Wat terson is a shrewd fellow. He is laying a founda-tion for that statesmanlike observation after the next Presidential election: "I told you so." For any other statesman than our senior ex-

> It looks as if Conkling would not have even following enough to make a Democratic coalition of any value to him. His prospects as a lawyer grow brighter every moment.

> There are undoubtedly materials for a new party lying around loose. There are Butler in Massachu setts, Solon Chase in Maine, Forney in Pennsylvania, Mullett everywhere, Sickles in New-York, Sam Cary in Ohio, Gorham in Washington, and "Jim" Scovel in New-Jersey, provided the State Prison does not get him. Here are statesmen to make any party strong from the minute of its birth. and they are all out of a job. For principles there would be no lack. There is not a man in the lot who would not accept every principle that had a vote attached. With Conkling and Tilden as Bosses, the new party could get under way at once, Possibly Thurber would join. That would depend upon the advertising inducements offered.

This is a great day for Conkling and oleomargarine

PERSONAL

Andrew Johnson's heirs are now in litigation over the distribution of his property, which is valued at \$100,000.

Mr. J. W. Mackey, the "Bonanza King," is re-ported to have given up hard work in the mines. He is going to sfart upon a journey around the world

Mrs. Hayes, a correspondent of The Philadelphia Press says, used to alight from her carriage at the tomb of "the unknown dead" at Arlington on Decoration Day, and there scatter a large basket of flowers. "I have seen Mr. Hayes stand waiting," adds the correspondent, "while she performed this pious duty, with a beatific expression in his face as he watched her that seemed to say, 'What a wife Pye got,' and no one could find it in his heart to criticise his husbandly worship,"

Jefferson Davis is described as being much pleased and touched by the friendly fashion in which various citizens of Chicago greeted him on the streets the other day. General J. C. Wright, an old classmate at West Point, says that Mr. Davis is perfectly content and satisfied with the result of the war, and wouldn't have slavery restored if every negre in the South would beg to have the old conditions renewed. General Wright says also that Mr. Davis is a very poor man. He had to borrow money to pay off the debts on the Beauvoir estate, and his own plantation be has leased to his old slaves, who never make more than a living from it.

Many ladies of rank in Paris are devoted to art One of the most remarkable pictures in this year's salon is the work of Mile, de Bashkirseff, one of the belles of the senson, who has hidden her artistic identity under the assumed name of "Andrey." The dealers have offered \$1,000 for the picture but the young lady refuses, intending it as a gift to a friend. Another little picture in the salon gift to a friend. Another little picture in the salon attributed to "Madame D'Albert" is really due to the brush of the Duchesse Albert de Luynes, and "Mile, Rouris," whose mane is attached to two excellent water-colors, is the Princess R. de Svylla. There are also several men of title—Count de Victure de Salona-Poutèves and the Marquis d'Hervey de Saint-Denis—among the exhibitors.

The Grand-Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, who s accused both of Nihilism and semi-lunacy, and who is to be confined in the fortress of Dunaburg for the rest of his life, is described as a brave, clever, exceedingly handsome and fascinating man. His wife has been permitted by the Czar to follow him to Danaburg. During his exile at Orenburg he fell in love with the remarkably beautiful daughter of the local postmaster. In spite of the order of Czar Alexlocal postmaster. In spite of the order of CAR Alexander II, that he should break the connection, the Grand Duke betrothed himself to the girl and persuaded the priest of a village church to marry them. The CAR was so offended that he ordered the name of Constantine vitch to be strack out of the last of the Imperial Family, which is prayed for, name by name, in all the churches of Kossia. Shortly before his death, however, the late Czar rescinded this order.

Mr Longfellow, in spite of his many years, is it excellent health, the possessor of a brisk step and unimpaired love for work. His face is full of genial expression, fringed by a wealth of gray whiskers and armounted by a quantity of white hair. He does not believe that art and literature are follow-Reston Herald quotes him as saying that " Boston is really the Athens of America. It may be that art follows the avenues of wealth, for, where money is in the greatest abundance, artists usually find the best saie for their pictures. It is not so with the best saie for their pictures. It is not solvent literature. It requires different surroundings and conditions than art. Literary labor requires quiet and the opportunity for thought, and the riched books. No, the centre of literature belongs and must remain with the educational centre, for it requires associations that are entirely at variance with com-merce, finance, dry goods and banking."

GENERAL NOTES.

The absurd and indecent exercises of the Anti Cierteal Concress, which recently met in Paris, were appropriately closed by a little girl who recited a parody on the Lord's Prayer.

An extra performance of the Greek play will be given this week at Cambridge, probably to-mor-American College of Archivology at Athens. The seats will be sold at \$10 and \$5-\$10 for the first gallery and \$5 for the second, and it is believed that \$5,000 will be cleared. Professor Norton is confident that \$5,000 more will be subscribed within 24 hours, in case the play is so successful.

In the course of his testimony at the inquest on Saturday, the engineer of the Victoria made this sig-nificant remark: "The Captain was powerloss, however, to do anything in righting the boat, as he dared not leave the wheel; I believe that had the boat had a wheelsman, as is the case in all other places, the accident would never have occurred, for the captain could have attended to the crowd." In a word, a crowd of three or four hundred people was left utterly uncontrolled by any person in authority. The captain could not leave the wheel and the engineer had no right to leave his place. He did, however, several times appear upon the lower deck and attempt to enforce order. There could not well be a clearer illustration of the criminal coverousness which esteems a dollar more than

The Mountain Echo, a weekly paper of Cal-

averas County, Cal., enjoys the unique distinction of hav-His name is S. S. Waterman, and his arms and legs have been totally paralyzed all his life. Having liking for newspaper work, he learned to set type with his teeth, and, having a good education, composed his editorials and other articles and put them in type without writing them. He has now given up newspaper work and confines himself to job printing and engraving, holding the curraving tools with his teeth, and thus doing all the work of his office except running the press, for which more power is required than he can furnish with his jaw. Gassi Pacha, who was sent to Bahr-el-Gazal by King John of Abyssinia some time ago on an errand which combined military service and exploration, has returned to Suez, where he is lying dangerously ill in bospital, unless, indeed, he is already dead. He was very successful in a raid against the troublesome tribes of the Bahr-el-Gazal, and having secured their tempeof the Bulling and taken possession of a large number of alayers and of their chief depot of tusks, he was work ing his way up the White Nile when his little steamer be came hopelessly entangled in a forest of weeds. The hardships there experienced by Gassi Pachs and his companions were horrible. Without either food or fuel for sixty days, those wretched orgatures literally devoured each other; and of about 300 persons not more than cach other; and of about 300 persons not more than forty remain alive. Gasel Pacha himself declares that after having caten his shoes and the leathern belt of his scabbard, he remained six days without food of any kind A merefful change of wind coming at last to the reson of the sufferers, they managed to get to Sues; but the age the forty cannibals seem none the worse for their hardships, it is doubted whether Gasel Pacha will survive the moral and physical torture of that terrible time.

An extraordinary performance, which not withstanding its impious character and serious results must have been a ludicrous thing to witness from a so-cure puint of observation, occurred recently in